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### A. Purpose

A Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan consists of temporary and permanent controls to used during construction to prevent erosion or transport of sediment or other pollutants from the site. The most common methods are shown on this plan: other methods may be required if necessary.

### B. Scope

All land-disturbing activities are required to control erosion. DPD reviews and approves erosion control for DPD permit applications with more than 750 square feet of land disturbance. This standardized Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan was developed to assist the small project permit applicant design his or her erosion control plan.

#### C. Definitions

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) — Means a physical, structural, or managerial practice or device that prevents, reduces, or treats contamination of water or which prevents or reduces soil erosion. 1. NON-STRUCTURAL or OPERATIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES are those pollution control strategies that require modified or additional behavioral practices, such as sweeping a parking lot, or maintaining special equipment on site such as spill response equipment. 2. STRUCTURAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES are those pollution control strategies that require the construction of a structural or other physical modification on the site.

GRADING — Means excavation, fill, in-place ground modification, or any combination thereof, including the establishment of a grade following demolition of a structure.

LAND—DISTURBING ACTIVITY — Means any activity that results in a movement of earth, or a change in the existing soil cover (both vegetative and nonvegetative) or the existing topography. Land—disturbing activities include, but are not limited to, clearing, grading, filling, excavation, or addition or replacement of impervious surface.

SIDE SEWER — is defined in the Side Sewer Ordinance, Seattle Municipal Code Section 21.16.030.

SMALL PROJECT — Means project with less than 5,000 square feet of new or replaced impervious surface or less than one acre of land disturbing activity.

WATERCOURSE — Means the route, constructed or formed by humans or by natural processes, generally consisting of a channel with bed, banks or sides, in which surface water flows. Watercourse includes small lakes, bogs, streams, creeks, and intermittent artificial components (including ditches and culverts) but does not include receiving waters.

Responsible Party — Means all of the following persons:

1. Owners and occupants of property within the City of Seattle. 2. Any person causing or contributing to a violation of the provisions of this subtitle.

### SECTION II - INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THIS PLAN

#### A. General Plan Information

Section IIIB has been provided for the applicant to draw the project Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The applicant may also draw stormwater control details on the permit application plan set site plan in lieu of completing Section IIIB.

1. Designate north arrow, pick the scale the plan will be drawn to, label the address and street name fronting structure and draw property lines.

ZONE BY SEGREGATING IT WITH HIGH VISIBILITY CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

REASON: AN UNDISTURBED AREA OR STRIP OF NATURAL VEGETATION OR AN ESTABLISHED SUITABLE PLANTING THAT WILL PROVIDE A LIVING FILTER TO REDUCE SOIL EROSION AND RUNOFF VELOCITIES.

- METAL FENCE POSTS

6'-0"

MAXIMUM

**€** BZ

SYMBOL:

SYMBOL:

Site Plan

and the plan's intent.

leaving the site of project number\_

Signature of owner or agent

FILTER FENCE

2. Show and identify all existing and proposed structures on the site.

3. Locate and size all streams, swales, and drainage channels on or within 25-feet of the site that may involve or affect the drainage of the site to be developed. Indicate all existing stormwater and sanitary sewer pipes.

4. Indicate the direction and location of surface water runoff entering and exiting the site from all adjacent property. This may be done with topographic contour lines or directional arrows..

5. Indicate what types of systems will be used to convey runoff away from the proposed structures

6. Show all minimum stormwater controls to be used during construction and to permanently stabilize the site. See Requirements, below.

## B. Requirements

Some or all of the following erosion control methods will be required, depending upon the nature and scope of project. Identify items that may be a problem during construction, and choose BMPs that will mitigate construction impacts.

Complete construction stormwater control details and requirements may be found in the "Construction Stormwater Control Technical Requirements Manual, Volume 2 of the City of Seattle Stormwater, Grading, and Drainage Control Code (SMC 22.800).

1. From October 1 to April 30, no soil shall remain unstabilized for more than 2 days. From May 1 to September 30, no soils shall remain unstabilized for more than 7 days. Stabilize all soils, including stockpiles that are temporarily exposed. Use one of the following to temporarily stabilize soils, including stockpiles: E1.10 Temporary Seeding & Mulching, E1.15 Matting/Rolled Erosion Control Products, E1.20 Plastic Covering or E2.20 Dust Control.

2. After construction but before project is considered completed, permanently stabilize all exposed soils that have been disturbed during construction. Use one of the following to permanently stabilize soils: E1.35 Permanent Seeding or Planting, E1.40 Sodding.

3. Use one of the following to prevent the transport of sediment from the site: E3.10 Filter fence, E3.15 Straw bale barrier, E3.20 Brush barrier, E3.25 Gravel filter berm, E3.40 Sediment pond or E3.35 Sediment trap. Sandbags may also be utilized to prevent sediment from being discharged offsite. Retaining natural vegetation and buffer zones are encouraged, but may not be used as a substitute.

4. Prevent sediment from entering all storm drains, including ditches that receive runoff from the disturbed area, by installing storm drain inlet inserts, using sandbags and vacuuming sediment from impervious surfaces.

5. During construction, prevent the introduction of pollutants in addition to sediment into stormwater. Comply with the requirements for each of the following construction related activities: C1.10 Pesticide control, C1.20 Handling petroleum products, C1.30 Nutrient application, C1.40 Solid waste handling/disposal or C1.50 Use of chemicals during construction.

6. Limit construction vehicle access, whenever possible, to one location. Stabilize all access points. Provide periodic street cleaning by sweeping or shoveling any sediment that may have been tracked out. Place sediment in a suitable disposal area where it will not erode again. E2.10 Construction Access or E2.15 Construction Road Stabilization.

7. Inspect and maintain required erosion controls to ensure continued performance of their intended function.

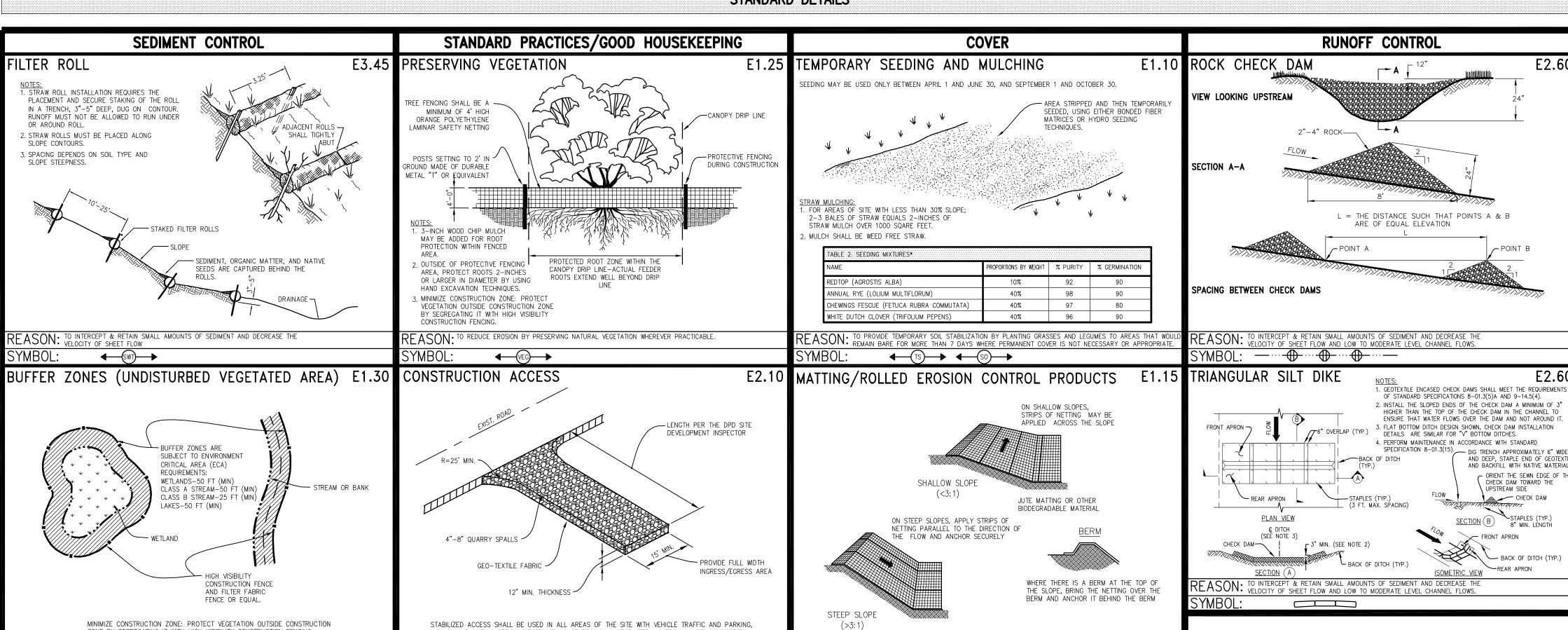
8. Street use permit shall be obtained from SDOT for temporary drainage discharge, sidewalk closure and/or material storage in street and/or alley right-of-way.

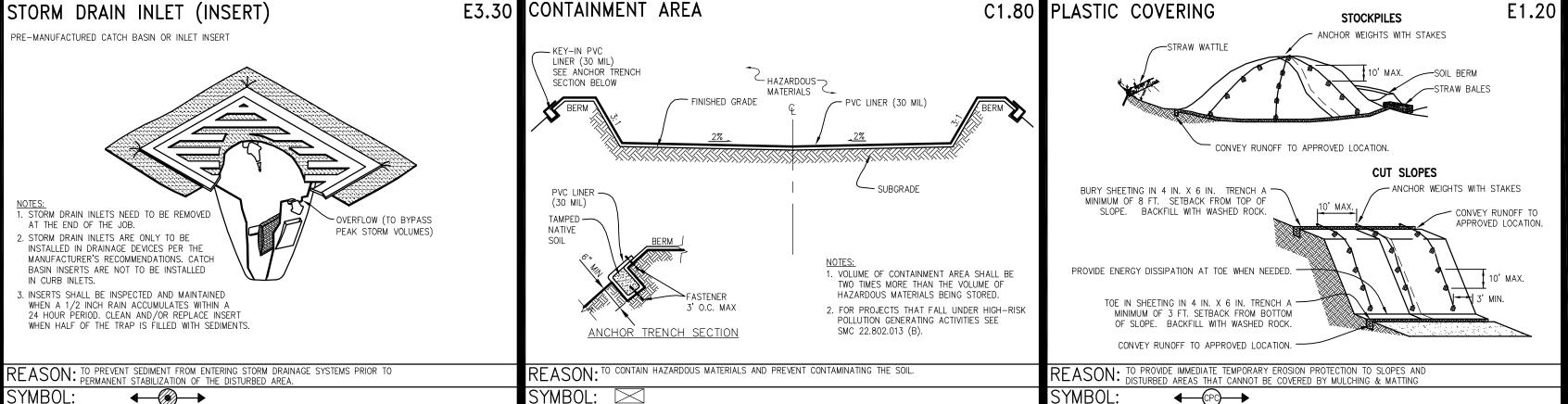
# SECTION III — MATERIALS AT JOB SITE

1. Construction erosion control measures must be in place and approved by DPD before any earth disturbance. Call (206) 684-8860 to schedule an inspection for this item.

2. No sediment shall be tracked onto paved streets or roadways. Sediment shall be removed from trucks and equipment before leaving the construction site. In the event of failure of the TESC system resulting in sediment tracking onto pavement, the contractor shall implement measures immediately to correct the situation.

3. The contractor shall employ emergency measures to remove sediment from paved surfaces, as needed. Street sweeping shall be considered an emergency measure and not a basic component of the TESC system. Sediment tracked onto paved surfaces shall not be washed into storm drains or other utility inlets.





INCLUDING PLANTING STRIPS. OTHER MEANS OF PROVIDING STABILIZED ACCESS WILL BE CONSIDERED.

REASON: TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF MUD, DIRT, ROCKS, ETC. TRANSPORTED ONTO

**←**(CE)

SYMBOL:

E3.10

FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL 60" WIDE

PRE-APPROVED EQUAL

FILTER FABRIC MATERIAL -

BACKFILL WITH NATIVE SOIL MATERIAL -

OR GRAVEL BACKFILL IN TRENCH AND ON BOTH SIDES OF FENCE

The Architectural Site Plan may be used for the TESC Site Plan. However, reference the

TESC Standard Plan and the Architectural Plan to each other with notes, details, symbols

agree to meet each requirement noted above and to use each stormwater control

use additional controls if the controls on the site plan are not sufficient to prevent

erosion or the transport of sediment or other pollutants from the site.

shown in the Site Plan (Section IIIB on this sheet) to prevent erosion and sediment from

FABRIC ON THE SURFACE

REASON: TO INTERCEPT & DETAIN SMALL AMOUNTS OF SEDIMENT UNDER SHEET FLOW CONDITIONS FROM DISTURBED AREAS DURING CONSTRUCTION. TO DECREASE VELOCITY OF SHEET FLOWS.

BOLLS. USE STAPLES OR WIRE RINGS TO

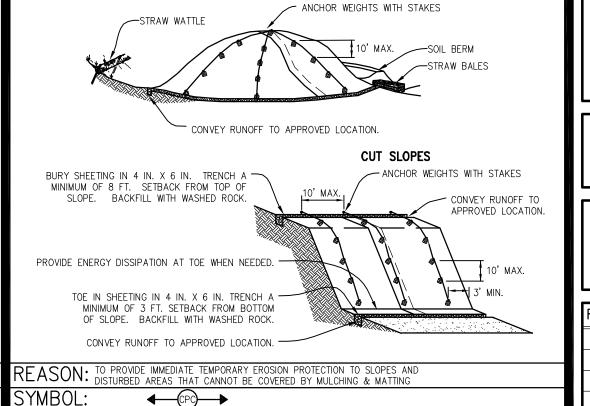
ATTACH FARRIC TO WIRE MIRAFI 700X OR

." X 2" X 14ga WIRE FABRIC OR EQUIV.

- BURY BOTTOM OF FILTER MATERIAL IN 8"

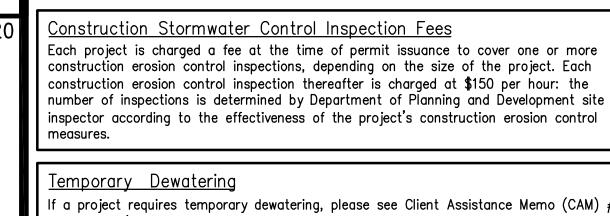
. I understand that I may be required to

Date



REASON: TO PROVIDE IMMEDIATE PROTECTION TO EXPOSED SOILS DURING THE PERIOD OF SHORT CONSTRUCTION DELAYS

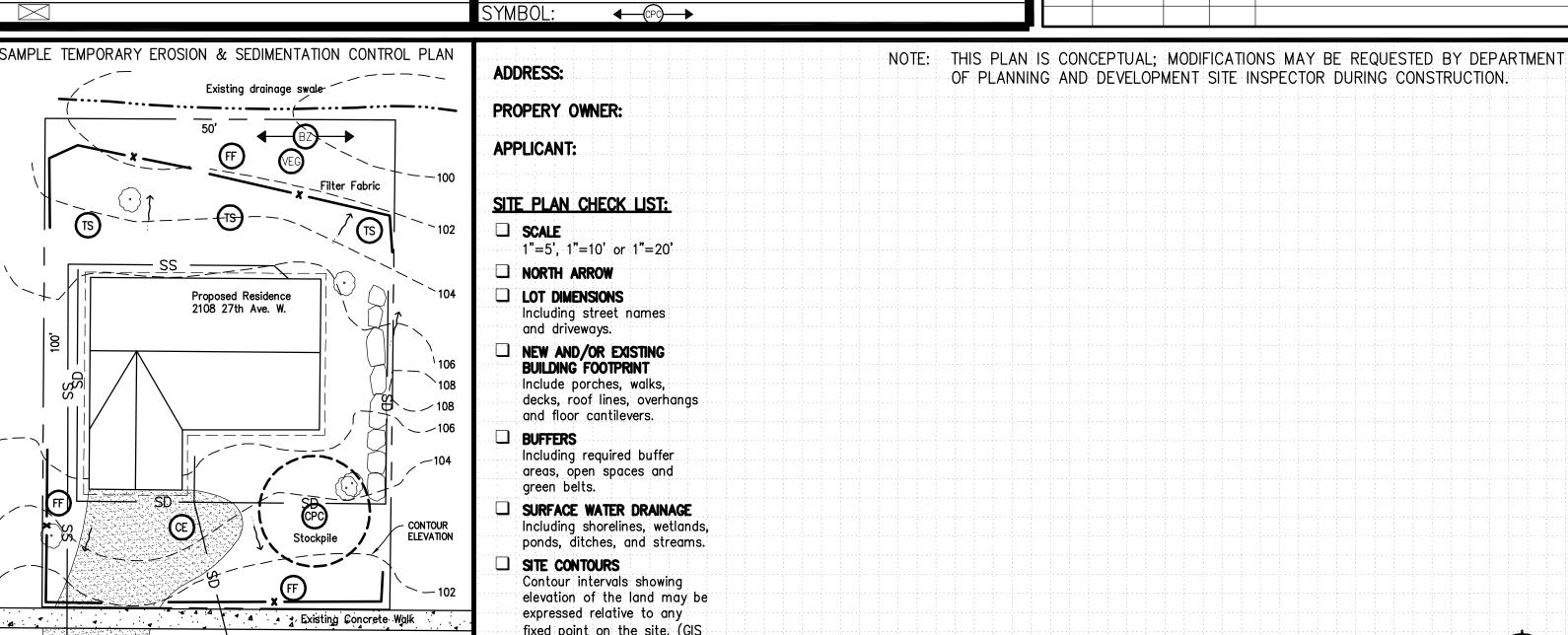
**4** (MU) →



If a project requires temporary dewatering, please see Client Assistance Memo (CAM) #506 and Director's Rule 3-2004 for more information.

The Project's TESC Plan Sheet must be located onsite during the duration of project's construction. The project's TESC Plan sheet must reflect all TESC changes made onsite during construction and those plan revisions must be initialed and dated by the project's certified TESC representative.

Rev. #	Date	Ву	Appr.	Revisions
$\triangle$	06/10/04	RLJ	KKW	UPDATE TESC STANDARD PLAN



SECTION IIIB - SITE PLAN

data available from DPD).

Including rockeries and

RETAINING WALLS

retaining walls

Existing 12" Storm Drain

27th Ave W

SECTION IIIA - SAMPLE PLAN (NOT TO SCALE)

